protein C receptor (EPCR), thrombomodulin, NF-κB inhibitor ; or a functional fragment thereof,

b) expressing the agent in the cells; and

c) increasing the APC sufficient to treat the graft, wherein at least one of the administered agents is endothelial cell protein C receptor (EPCR), the NF-κB inhibitor; or a functional fragment thereof, and step a) of the method is performed *ex vivo* or by direct injection into the graft.

7. (Amended) The method of claim 6, wherein the transplanted blood vessel (graft) exhibits at least about a 10% decrease in neointima formation in the assay compared to a control vessel.

24. (Amended) A method for engineering a vascular graft that resists failure, the method comprising:

a) introducing into cells of the graft an effective amount of at least one nucleic acid encoding at least one of the following agents: endothelial cell protein C receptor (EPCR), thrombomodulin, NF-κB inhibitor; or a functional fragment thereof,

b) expressing the agent in the cells; and

c) increasing the APC in the graft sufficient to resist graft failure,

wherein at least one of the administered agents is endothelial cell protein C receptor (EPCR), NF-κB inhibitor; or a functional fragment thereof, and step a) of the method is performed *ex vivo* or by direct injection into the blood vessel.